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(21) 国際出願番号 PCT/JP99/04521 (22) 国際出願日 1999年8月23日(23.08.99) (30) 優先権データ 特願平10/237108 1998年8月24日(24.08.98) JP 特願平11/155393 1999年6月2日(02.06.99) JP (71) 出願人 (米国を除くすべての指定国について) 黒川 清(KUROKAWA, Kiyoshi)[JP/JP] 〒162-0061 東京都新宿区市谷柳町49 市ヶ谷ヒルズ401 Tokyo, (JP) (71) 出願人 ; および (72) 発明者 宮田敏男(MIYATA, Toshio)[JP/JP] 〒259-1117 神奈川県伊勢原市東成瀬4-2-3-101 Kanagawa, (JP) (74) 代理人 弁理士 清水初志, 外(SHIMIZU, Hatsushi et al.) 〒300-0847 茨城県土浦市卸町1-1-1 関鉄つくばビル6階 Ibaraki, (JP)		(81) 指定国 AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, 欧州特許 (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI特許 (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG), ARIPO特許 (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW), ユーラシア特許 (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM) 添付公開書類 国際調査報告書
(54) Title: DRUGS FOR RELIEVING CARBONYL STRESS AND PERITONEAL DIALYSATES (54) 発明の名称 カルボニルストレス状態改善剤、および腹膜透析液 (57) Abstract Drugs for relieving carbonyl stress in the peritoneal cavity to be used in peritoneal dialysates which contain carbonyl compound-trapping agents as the active ingredient. Carbonyl compounds formed and accumulated during peritoneal dialysis are inactivated or eliminated by carbonyl compound-trapping agents such as aminoguanidine. Carbonyl compounds formed during the sterilization and storage of peritoneal dialysates are eliminated by preliminarily bringing into contact with the trapping agents. Further, addition of the trapping agents to peritoneal dialysates or circulation of the trapping agents by using a cartridge for trapping carbonyl compounds makes it possible to eliminate carbonyl compounds originating in the blood of the patients which flow into the peritoneal cavity as the dialysis proceeds. Thus, modification of proteins in the peritoneal cavity can be inhibited and peritoneal damage in association with peritoneal dialysis can be relieved.		

ABSTRACT

Carbonyl compounds generated and accumulated in the peritoneal dialysate can be inactivated or eliminated by a carbonyl compound-trapping agent such as aminoguanidine. Carbonyl compounds generated during sterilization and storage of the peritoneal dialysate can be eliminated by pre-contacting with the trapping agent. Further, it is possible to eliminate carbonyl compounds transferred from the blood to the peritoneal cavity of the patient during peritoneal dialysis treatment, by adding the trapping agent to the peritoneal dialysate or by circulating the fluid through a carbonyl compound-trapping cartridge. Intraperitoneal protein modification by carbonyl compounds is inhibited by the present invention, thereby sufficiently reducing peritoneal disorders associated with peritoneal dialysis treatment.

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